



RUTLAND HERALD.

MONDAY OCTOBER 24, 1864.

George Thompson at the Capital.

MONTPELIER, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, 1864.

Although the night was dark and rainy, the spacious hall of the House of Representatives was at an early hour filled to its utmost capacity. Sofas, chairs, benches, and boxes were brought in as long as there remained a square foot of available room. At fifteen minutes past seven o'clock George Thompson, M. P., attended by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, entered and took seats at the Speaker's desk.

Mr. Dillingham arose and said: A few days ago the Legislature of Vermont by joint resolution authorized the presiding officers of the two houses to invite Mr. Thompson to visit the capital, and address the members of the Legislature and the citizens on such subjects as might be agreeable to himself. In accordance with that invitation he is here to-night, and it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Mr. George Thompson of England. [Applause.] We give the following abstract of

MR. THOMPSON'S ADDRESS.

Major, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, Citizens of Montpelier, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As the friend of freedom, as the careful and unwearied student of your history, as an admirer of your institutions, as a dweller twice among you, who had determined to live amongst and learn from books your inner life, as one who for the last four years has vindicated your cause in England, I am happy to address you on the present occasion, and I deem it a high honor to be thus permitted.

I have never before been permitted to view the beautiful scenery of your hills and valleys, and yet I knew something of your history—your heroic effort to absolve yourselves from the parent land—your conflicts with a sister state, your champion who is commemorated by the statue at the door, who summoned the British garrison to surrender in the name of Jehovah and the Continental Congress. [Applause.] I had heard of a Vermont judge who refused to surrender a fugitive slave unless the claimant could show a bill of sale from the Almighty. [Applause.] I knew something of your natural history—that you had a great variety of snakes here, black snakes, green snakes, striped snakes, ringed snakes; but that you had no copperhead snakes. [Great applause and laughter.] But you had something almost or fully equivalent, a Right Reverend Bishop who defended slavery from the bible. I know also with what alacrity your sons have volunteered to maintain the cause of freedom and good government—that you have promptly met every call, and at this moment you have more than 1000 men over and above. All this I know, and I have reason to know, to my own discomfort your unbounded hospitality, for I have learnt that a man has to just about eat his way through the State.

Sirs, I remember I am in America. When the genius of Columbus discovered this new world he opened to one portion of the race bright visions of wealth and glory, and to another those of unutterable woe. The natives who at first had received the new comers as celestial beings melted away before their rapacious and murderous invaders. When the Caribs had all been destroyed by the hardships to which they had been subjected, recourse was had to Africa. In that diabolical traffic my own country was for three centuries engaged, and planted that deadly Upas tree which has rooted itself so deeply in this country. O see to it that in this gigantic conflict, you cease not till you have utterly destroyed this treacherous and branch! [Applause.] All history owes a mighty debt to Africa—but you have your adversary at home and you would do well to agree with him quickly. Your brother has something against you. Make haste to be reconciled to your brother, and then you may hope to offer acceptable gifts.

Need I remind you what took place two and a half centuries ago? The Pilgrim Fathers came here in the Mayflower, and planted the seeds of freedom and equal rights upon New England shores. Not far from the same time another vessel—a Dutch vessel—ascended the James River. It was a slave vessel—and you are now witnessing the conflict between the contents of those two vessels.

Can any man that has faith in God doubt the result of this conflict. I did not doubt it thirty years ago, when the abolitionists who put the ball in motion might have all been gathered around that reporter's table, and still have room to spare. And now when all the classes are engaged and animated with the true spirit of the pilgrim fathers, it is as certain as a demonstration that neither

the rattlesnakes of Charleston nor the copperheads of Chicago can stop the triumphant progress of universal liberty. [Applause.]

The speaker reverted in beating terms to our revolutionary struggle—and at the same time entered somewhat minutely into the ways and means by which slavery insinuated itself into all our affairs—which being familiar ground to every well read American, we will omit.

Twice, said Mr. T., I have visited this country. The first time in 1833-4, the last time in 1861. I left you slaves, I now find you free men. When I was here at first, with the exception of a few choice spirits, the hated and despised abolitionists, I was regarded as a being that divided the hoof and wore horns. I had reason to believe that a gallows had been secretly prepared for me, and that a vessel was lying in the harbor, on purpose to carry me to the South and deliver me over to the slaveholders there.

I come again and the spell is broken. Now you are all free from restraint. The Collector comes on board, greets me politely and passes my baggage without annoyance.

I come ashore, and Gov. Andrew bids me welcome. [Applause.]

I go to Portland, New York and Philadelphia and meet with a similar reception; and at the capital of the nation the Vice President bids me welcome to the temple of liberty. Do I mention this in a spirit of boasting? Not at all. I happen to be a touchstone—a barometer to indicate the state of your moral atmosphere.

This honor paid to George Thompson is synonymous with the freedom of the slave.

Thirty years ago, in a small chamber or rather a garret, a poor young man, just out of his time as a printer, pledged himself to his Maker that as long as he could live on bread and water, and sleep on a plank, he would advocate the immediate abolition of slavery. He adopted for his motto, "My country is the world, and my countrymen are all mankind." And he declared that he would be heard. All we now hear are but the echoes and reverberations of that voice in the garret. From that time to the present the work has gone on. The weapons used in this warfare were not carnal but spiritual—tracts, newspapers and agents. Perhaps I know the character of William Lloyd Garrison and a few kindred spirits better than many and I know them to be among the purest and loftiest upon earth.

But there is among my countrymen a great amount of misapprehension in respect to your affairs. John Bull is slow of apprehension at best. Besides, the secessionists had their agents in England and made the people believe for a time that they were struggling against cruel oppression. Our friends did not rightly understand the case. When the President called for 75,000 men, I confess our people did not manifest that sympathy they ought. They were not able to see that it all had much to do with the great cause of freedom. But when that glorious series of measures was initiated, consisting of the President's proclamations and the acts of Congress looking to emancipation, there was generally a will not say, *unusually*—a deep sympathy in your behalf.

There is a party, as there always has been a party, opposed to freedom—the same party that resisted Grenville, Sharp, Clarkson and Wilberforce. Let it not surprise you that such men should withhold their sympathies. But the great heart of the people is right. Let me give you an item of proof. Millions of our people have been dependent on cotton. Hundreds of thousands have during the last few years been turned out of employment because there was no cotton. Have they ever, in a single instance, demanded the raising of your blockade in order that cotton might be supplied and their sufferings relieved? Never! [Applause.]

What if Lord Brougham in his dotage, Roebuck in "a gang by himself," and Lindsay the infamous builder of the Alabama, and Gregory, who is hardly accountable, oppose you? There is John S. Miller, Prof. Cairns, Goldwin Smith, Regius professor, and Cobden, and Bright, names which I know you will delight to hear, (applause), are causing your principles and your struggle to be well understood. Need I say I am with you, heart and soul? I believe you will succeed. I think you may trust your generals and your armies. The great thing is to be firmly united. The last remaining hope of the rebels is in the success of the copperheads.

If I were an American citizen I would spare no effort from now till November 8th to secure the re-election of the well-tried, honest and honorable man, Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.]

As I understand it, he was elected constitutionally to be the president of the whole Union, and I would keep him in the presidential chair till he is president of the whole—be the time longer or shorter. [Great applause.]

Oh, what a glorious future I see for this country! I find the capital purged of slavery and the slave-trade—the public lands all secured to freedom. I find representatives from Hayti and Liberia duly accredited and honorably received. I see thousands of what a little while ago were mere animated hoing machines now becoming intelligent and enterprising men and women. I find that a million and a half of slaves have actually been made free, and a proclamation from your excellent president has decreed the ultimate freedom of as many more. I find that the border States are doing the work for themselves. West Virginia, East Virginia, Maryland, "My Maryland," (applause), are abolishing the curse. Missouri and Tennessee are following on, and I do not despair even of Kentucky when such men as Dr.

Breckenridge are found among the champions of freedom. I hope and believe that your present chief magistrate will live to see the whole of this accomplished.

Gentlemen, in leaving this platform, I beg you to rest assured that the heart of at least one Englishman will beat warmly in your behalf until it ceases to beat altogether.

As the eloquent speaker sat down he was greeted with the most hearty demonstrations of applause which lasted for a considerable time. Those who saw Mr. Thompson when he was in this country thirty years ago will remember him as then in the prime of manhood. Now he has become an old man, and bears the marks of bodily infirmity, but his intellect is clear and strong, his memory unimpaired, and the fires of his eloquence and philanthropy never burned brighter.

THE ELECTIONS.—Official returns from all but ten counties in Indiana, give Morton, Union, for Governor, a majority of about 21,000.

The report that the soldiers' vote is to be thrown out in Maryland is contradicted. It is said that Gov. Bradford of that State considers it beyond doubt that the free constitution has been adopted, and the Baltimore Councils, acting on this supposition, on Thursday night, proceeded to divide that city into Senatorial districts, as directed by this new instrument.

Returns from all but two counties in Pennsylvania give a Union majority on the home vote of 24. If the two remaining counties come in as reported, the democratic majority on the home vote will be only 36 in the state. The soldiers' vote, thus far reported, gives a Union majority of between ten and eleven thousand.

The result of the vote on Congressmen in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana is as follows:—but eight democratic members elected from Pennsylvania at the most, three from Ohio and three from Indiana—fourteen in all. In the present house these states have thirty-three democratic representatives. The Union gain is therefore nineteen members in these three states.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.—Some of the rebels are advocating the arming of the slaves as a last resource for filling their thinned ranks. What a "fall" is there! They have learned to their cost that negroes can fight; but will they fight to maintain their own bondage? That is an important question for the rebel authorities to settle before putting edged tools in their hands.

Convention of Officers of National Banks.

The officers of National Banks from fifteen States met at the Astor House in New York city on Wednesday. There were about one hundred and fifty present, representing over thirty-five millions of capital. The Hon. Thomas Coleman of Troy, was called to the chair, and a Committee appointed to report the names of the officers.

The committee reported the following list of permanent officers, who were elected.

President, Hon. Judge Bacon, of Utica; Vice Presidents, Mr. G. Stetson, Me; T. Chase, New Hampshire; Hon. T. W. Park, Bennington, Vt.; Hon. J. Grinnell, Mass.; J. B. Bunn, Conn.; Francis Skeddy, N. Y.; C. Segar, New Jersey; A. B. Perkins, Pa.; E. Betts, Del.; G. Adams, W. Virginia; S. C. Buell, Ohio; E. Aiken, Illinois; M. L. Pierce, Lafayette, Ind.; J. C. Bailey, G. H. Ballan, Mo.

Secretaries—E. D. Jones, St. Louis; W. H. Rhawn, Philadelphia; Wm. W. Teall, Syracuse.

The Committee was addressed in an able and affecting manner by several gentlemen, among others by Messrs. Park, N. T. Sprague, Jr., and Ellis of Vermont.

The most loyal sentiments characterized the proceedings, and throughout the whole there was not a word said against paying a fair share of taxation, nor anything against State Banks. The hope was expressed that all banks would soon take the advantage of the national system, and come to the aid of the Government.

A Standing Committee was appointed consisting of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Coleman, Orris, Calhoun and Judson from New York; Messrs. Ainey, Clark and Reinman from Pennsylvania; M. Sagers of New Jersey, Stetson, Ben-derge and Treadwell of New Hampshire, N. T. Sprague, Jr., of Vermont, Mr. Hall and Hon. Mr. Grinnell of Massachusetts, E. D. Tiffany of Connecticut, Mr. Balls of Delaware, Mr. Adams, Jr., of Virginia, Messrs. Worthington, Stone and Thomas of Ohio, Peirce of Indiana, Aiken of Illinois, Baldwin of Michigan, Hon. Mr. Cronenhold of St. Louis, Mr. Corbin of Ohio. Mr. Judson of Syracuse and Mr. Coleman of Troy were made President and Vice President, and Mr. Orris of the 9th Secretary and Treasurer of this Committee.

A YOUTHFUL ROBBER.—We learn from our Concord (N. H.) correspondent that on Thursday evening City Marshal J. L. Pickering of Concord received a telegram from Rouse's Point, signed by H. A. Derrick supposed to be the proprietor of the Clinton House, directing the arrest of a boy on the down express

train, who had been stopping at the above place, and who, it was believed, had stolen a large sum of money. On the arrival of the train at Concord a lad answering the description was arrested and taken to the police station, and on being searched there were found on his person over two hundred dollars in silver and in United States and Canada paper currency. How much of the stolen property had been previously disposed of could not be ascertained. The offender was apparently about fourteen years of age, and gave his name as Silas Smith of Lawrence, Mass., where he said his mother was living. He stated that he went from Ossipee, N. H., to find work, but got out of money and afterward helped himself at the Clinton House. The boy is evidently an adept in crime. He was committed to jail in Concord.—Boston Journal

THE CANADIAN FEDERATION.—The leading statesmen of British North America have agreed upon a scheme of Confederation, which is to embrace the two Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland. The Conference, which at the beginning of September assembled at Charlottetown, declared unanimously in favor of the principle of such a Confederation. A second Convention, which was opened on the 10th of October at Quebec, has just arranged the details of the plan, which now, in order to be carried through, await the ratification of the local Legislatures, and of the English Parliament.

Miscellaneous Items.

—It is reported that the French have occupied Matamoros.

—The Peace Convention at Cincinnati adjourned *sine die*, without making any nominations.

—Hon. Robert J. Walker has written a long and able letter in favor of Mr. Lincoln's re-election.

—The free state legislature of Louisiana has chosen for United States Senators Charles Smith and R. K. Cutler.

—Count Gasparin, the learned and benevolent Frenchman, has written a letter in support of Mr. Lincoln's re-election.

—The Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal raises this nice theological question:—"Is it profane to say the D.D. damned Democracy?"

—A cockney tourist met a barefooted lassie near Glasgow and asked her if all the people there go barefoot? "Part of 'em do, and the rest of 'em mind their own business," was the quick reply.

—The late Gen. Birney was brought to Philadelphia on the day of the state election, and although the mark of death was then upon his face, he insisted on being taken to the polls to vote before going to his home.

—Hon. T. A. R. Nelson of Tennessee, who has warmly opposed some of Mr. Lincoln's measures, has declined to be a candidate for Elector on the McClellan ticket, and announces that he is for Lincoln and Johnson.

—Gen. McDowell made a strong speech at Oakland, Cal., on Tuesday night, in condemnation of McClellan and in defense of the Administration. Senator Conness spoke the same evening in San Francisco in favor of Mr. Lincoln's re-election.

—An Ohio passenger on the Baltimore train which was robbed by Mosby, near Martinsburg, last Thursday, lost \$1600, his coat, hat and watch. After the robbery had gone, he tore his McClellan badge off his vest and threw it away, exclaiming, "D—n Mac and the peace devils. I am going to vote for Lincoln."

—A recent vote taken in the hospital at Marietta, Ga., is very significant; Federals—Lincoln, 213; McClellan, 9; majority for Lincoln, 204. Rebels—McClellan, 14; Lincoln, 1; majority for McClellan, 13. The rebel who voted for Mr. Lincoln was a German.

—The Chicago Tribune states that Alexander Staine, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer in Illinois, recently said that "Five hundred thousand soldiers had gone to H—l." It is not at all likely that Mr. Staine will receive a majority of the soldiers' vote.

—A Cincinnati democrat insisted that McClellan, if elected, would never be inaugurated. "Why," asked a dozen voices. "For the reason that he would not be ready on the 4th of March, and its postponement until the 5th would be fatal," was the democrat's reply.

—The rebel invasion of Missouri is accompanied with many brutal and disgusting outrages. In one locality at least, men were tied to trees and stoned to death, negroes wantonly shot, and women ravished. In one of the latter instances, the husband was tied to a tree while his wife was violated before his eyes.

—It is demonstrated by "Beast Butler" that retaliation is a good thing. The Richmond Examiner of Wednesday, says the colored soldiers put to work on their fortifications at Dutch Gap have been withdrawn on account of Butler's order of retaliation. Let Butler "do it more."

—At a coin sale in New York, the present week, the prices showed a large advance on former prices. The following are some of the prices obtained: A proof set of United States coin (five pieces) of 1842, \$82.50; one of 1846, \$70.00; one of 1847, \$55.00; one of 1848, \$56.00; one of 1849, \$47.50; two half dollars of 1796, brought respectively \$19 and \$22.50; a quarter dollar of 1795, \$18.00; one of 1823, \$120.00; one of 1827, \$157.00; one of 1798, \$16.00; one of 1804, \$12.00; one of 1814, \$12.50; a half dime of 1794, \$10.50; one of 1796, \$11.50; one of 1803, \$10.50; and one of 1805, \$12.

Local and State Items.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. Pond & Morse have removed their stock of Drugs, Medicines, etc., to their new store, recently occupied by Geo. H. Palmer. They have refitted the store, for their business, and now have one of the largest and finest drug stores to be found outside of the great cities.

RAILROAD OPENED.—On Monday last, Oct. 17th, a train passed over the Vermont and Canada extension railroad leading from St. Albans to St. Johns. It will probably be opened for traffic early in November.

GEN. STANNARD.—Gen. Stannard has arrived in St. Albans. He is looking a little pale, but is doing well and is in excellent spirits.

THE ST. ALBANS BANKS.—The St. Albans Bank will continue business and redeem its bills as usual, notwithstanding the late robbery.

The First National Bank will also continue as usual.

The charter of the Franklin County Bank has nearly expired, and the bank will be closed. All bills honestly held will be redeemed at the counter of the bank.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.—The St. Albans Messenger says of the raiders:—

"The prisoners claim that they acted under orders from Richmond; that they were soldiers of the Confederate army; that their acts were acts of war; that they had a right to be released, and should claim it; that the British Government could not, and would not deliver up 'soldiers of the C. S. A.' &c., &c.; they say that their orders included the banks of Swanton and Sheldon, and instructed them to fire St. Albans; that they had the necessary appliances, but the man at Staunbridge, claiming to have been the leader, says that the men were so slow that he had no time to more than half do his work; that half of his men did nothing at all, and by the time they had secured the money it was high time to be off. One of them says he left the army under Hood in May last."

Whether they have been in the rebel army or not, there is little doubt that they are Southern men. Their appearance and language attest this."

CASUALTIES IN VERMONT REGIMENTS.—The following casualties are reported as occurring in Vermont regiments, in Sheridan's last battle, October 19th:

Wounded.—Adj. N. Lyman, 10th, in leg; Lieut. Clark, E. 10th, abdomen, mortally; Capt. C. F. Nice, C. 10th, arm; Lieut. A. N. Fuller, K. 10th, arm; Corp. A. Scott, D. 10th, thigh; Sergt. J. B. Rowland, F. 10th, leg; John J. Joel, 10th, head severely; Charles Joel, 10th, head severely; Martin J. Cortlin, H. 10th, ankle; Charles J. Currin, I. 10th, leg; Alfred J. G. 10th, shoulder; John Plough, J. 10th, right hand; George Conley, A. 10th, shoulder; Corp. George Walter, A. 10th, testicle; Corp. E. L. Litchfield, K. 10th, both legs; Sergt. Erasmus Rice, F. 10th, both thighs; John Bitney, K. 6th arm fractured; W. Niles, A. 2d, leg; Sergt. I. A. Foot, 10th, leg and knee severely; O. Rice, F. 10th, abdomen; Michael Green, E. 10th, abdomen; Eugene Horton, A. 2d, leg; Chas. Porter, G. 10th, arm; Edwin Pease, H. 10th, face; Stephen Lovejoy, D. 10th, foot severely; A. Patterson, B. 10th, shoulder fractured; James Burns, C. 10th, leg; John Carroll, C. 10th, arm and hip; Corp. Chas. D. Yane, C. 10th, bowels; Austin Stephord, B. 10th, hip; Corp. Chas. Paine, F. 10th, Heratio M. Holmes, H. 10th, arm and leg; Thomas Hennessey, C. 10th, arm; Michael Naion, C. 10th, side; B. Bolter, 10th, abdomen; Clarence Ware, 10th, shoulder; H. G. Smith, G. 10th, nose; M. Bacon, G. 10th, head; Lieut. G. Davis, D. 10th, shoulder; Corp. Alexander Serit, D. 10th, thigh.

CASUALTIES IN VERMONT BRIGADE.—The following appear in the official list of the casualties sustained by the Vermont Brigade Sept. 21st and 22d:

Wounded.—Lt. Judson A. Lewis, Poutney, Co. C, 11th Vt. regiment, shin slight; Priv. Timothy Donivan, Brattleboro, B. 2d, head slight; Fred. E. Haywood, Westminster, F. 2d, breast severe; Wm. J. Barrett, Ludlow, I. 2d, arm slight; John Baker, Rutland, K. 3d, breast.

GLENWOOD LADIES' SEMINARY.—We are pleased to learn that this institution is in a very flourishing condition, being full to overflowing, and its pupils having come from seventeen States of our Union. Mr. Orcutt, the Principal, finding his accommodations at Glenwood too limited for all applicants, has leased "Tilden Female Seminary" at West Lebanon, N. H., as a branch institution. This fine building is to be enlarged so as to furnish a new gymnasium, drawing-room, recitation and music-rooms, and the young ladies' rooms are to be elegantly refurnished. (Whole expense of improvements some \$2,000.) The school is to be classified on the plan of Glenwood and provided with a full board of teachers. Success to the new enterprise.

PERSONAL.—Rev. W. S. Balch of Ludlow, has recently returned from a tour of stump speaking for Lincoln and Johnson in Illinois.

From the Capital.

MONTPELIER, Oct. 21, 1864.

THE VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its anniversary on Thursday evening the 19th inst. This, in respect to the time was an unfortunate arrangement, because, on the same evening Mr. Thompson of England spoke in the State House, and probably some hundreds who listened to him would have attended the colonization meeting if it had been held on a different evening. As we were not present, and could find no one that was present, we are able to give very little account of the exercises. We understood that the meeting was very thinly attended, owing probably to the cause above mentioned, and also to the fact that the night was stormy. The principal speaker was Mr. H. W. Johnson, a colored gentleman, who, as we understood, has resided several years in Liberia. A gentleman who heard Mr. Johnson is reported to have declared that his argument in favor of African colonization is unanswerable. While he believes the war will be the means of abolishing slavery in the United States, he still thinks the condition of the colored race will always be an undesirable one. The prejudice against color in this country is so great, he thought that the colored race would never be able to rise superior to the degradation consequent upon this prejudice. He admitted that there was far less of this feeling in New England than in states farther south. Even in the state of New York, he said the social position of the colored man is far below what it is here. But in Liberia they escape all this prejudice. They forget about their color. The way to honor and preferment lies open to all who are deserving, and there is nothing to deaden the aspirations of the soul. He showed that the colonization scheme was practicable and successful. He is said to have been quite eloquent, and faultless in style and language. He appeared to be somewhat embarrassed at first which was, supposed to be owing to the timidity of the audience he was addressing.

This, we believe closes the list of public meetings which have thus far been held in the capital of the state. It used to be customary in Massachusetts to hold what were called legislative temperance meetings during the sessions of the General Court. Whether any one of the kind is to come off in Montpelier this fall or not we are unable to say, but we are pretty sure such meetings would not be inappropriate. From the vigorous beginning that was made a few months ago we were induced to hope that the drunkenness for which this place is proverbial had received a check, but we fear it has happened according to the well known proverb. The agitation of elements consequent upon the late raid brought to the surface not a few drunken soldiers, petty officers, lawyers and members, who harranged, denounced, threatened and boasted in the most approved manner.

We beg leave to say a word with regard to mail arrangements, expressing and telegraphing. It is an old saying, "What can't be cured must be endured." The State House has become a fixed fact in Montpelier, and it is not worth while to be all the time grumbling because it is not somewhere else. But there are some things not quite so immovable as the granite building, that might be subjected to the curing process. By the present arrangement, it is impossible for instance for any communication sent by mail to the Rutland Herald to appear till about the second or third day after it is sent. The sayings and doings at the capital can be published in the Boston papers at least one day sooner than in some of the daily papers of our own state. Furthermore the mail for the north and west closes inexorably at half past three P. M., more than three-quarters of an hour before the train leaves. A person comes two minutes too late to get his letter in and he naturally goes to the mail car, and he finds they have no mail car short of the Junction which is a mile and a half distant. If he is very desirous of sending his document he perhaps tries to get into the good graces of the express agent to forward it to the Junction; but the natural and moral inability of that functionary is such that he cannot do a thing, and the missive being thus doomed to lie over another day becomes stale and worthless. This express agent is also telegraph operator, and judging from the non-arrival of sundry packages and dispatches at their places of destination, we are led to conclude that he consults his own convenience as well as that of the public in forwarding and telegraphing. We know of some polite, obliging and enterprising agents from whom the gentleman in question might obtain some valuable information. Yours, &c.

What's Up?—Major General McClellan, drawing pay but not in service, paid a visit to James Gordon Bennett of the New York Herald, at his residence on Washington Heights, one day last week.